

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAR,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.**

**Received up to 8th January, 1880.**

**POLITICAL.**

*THE Lawrence Gazette*,\* Meerut, of the 5th January publishes an article communicated by Nawab Muhammad Umar Ali Khan of Basoda in regard to the future of Afghanistan. The writer states that it is not to be wondered at that Government has conquered Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a small State, and its army is not well disciplined or well armed. The ignorance of the Afghans has led to the war, and they are now paying dearly for it. In regard to the question as to what should be the future Afghan policy of the Government, it will be remembered that Afghanistan was a province of the Indian Empire in the time of Babar and Akbar. The annexation of the country is no difficult matter, but as the Afghans are a barbarous people, it is difficult to maintain peace and order. The Indian Press is divided in regard to the future of Afghanistan. Some newspapers advocate annexation, but this policy is open

Circulation,  
400 copies.

\* This paper was a daily during the last year, but it has become a weekly from this year, as it was formerly.





to two objections : first, that although Yakub Khan appears to have secretly instigated the massacre of the British embassy, he did not openly rebel against the Government, and, therefore, the public will consider annexation against the provisions of the proclamation, secondly, that as the Afghans are not yet acquainted with the merits of British rule, annexation will increase their animosity. Some newspapers suggest that a member of the Sadozai family should be placed on the throne, but it should be observed that the Afghans murdered Shah Shuja on his restoration to the throne, and that they have long entirely forgotten the Sadozai family. Some newspapers are of opinion that the son of Yakub Khan or Dost Muhammad should be appointed successor to Yakub Khan. This policy will no doubt allay the popular excitement. But in that case all the loss of life and money which the war has involved must be considered to have been in vain. Moreover, we will have to keep fifty or sixty thousand troops at Kabul to maintain the authority of the new Amir. The writer is of opinion that the Government should take permanent possession of Afghanistan, and makes the following proposals for the favourable consideration of the Government :—

(1) The country should be divided into a number of small independent (*sic*) States. The different sardars and governors should be confirmed in the possession of their districts. The Government should enter into a treaty with them, and take an annual subsidy from each of them. This policy will conciliate them.

(2) The Government should grant jagirs to the Afghan sardars, especially to the descendants of the late Amir, and those of Shah Shuja and Shah Zaman, who live at Ludhiana, on the frontier of Turkistan.

(3) The frontier should be fortified.

(4) The Sikhs and other warlike Indian tribes should be induced to settle in Afghanistan.



(5) The British governor of Afghanistan should live at Kandahar.

(6) A railroad to Kandahar should be constructed as soon as possible.

(7) A Legislative Council should be established, consisting of four Europeans, four Natives of India, and four Afghans. One or two Mullahs should be also admitted into the Council, because they have great influence over the Afghans.

The *Lawrence Gazette* expresses its concurrence with Nawab Muhammad Umar Ali Khan in these proposals.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfaz*, Moradabad, of the 2nd January, states

Circulation,  
90 copies.

Afghan politics.

that at the time of the advance of British troops towards Kabul, after the massacre of the embassy, the Afghans did not offer any resistance, because they believed that only the guilty would be punished. But they were disappointed in their hopes. As soon as General Roberts reached Kabul he issued a proclamation to the effect that any Afghans, who were found carrying arms in Kabul or within ten miles of the town would be shot. But as the Afghans habitually never stir from their houses without arms, and as it is not likely that the people should have immediately become acquainted with the prohibition, thousands of men must have been shot in accordance with the provisions of the proclamation. Moreover, many innocent men must have been hanged by the court martial on the false accusation of wicked persons anxious to ingratiate themselves with the British officers, all their property confiscated, and their children and dependents rendered houseless and penniless. The bodies of those men who were hanged were burnt and not buried. This reign of terror incited the people to rebel. An able civilian should have been sent to Kabul to conduct the civil administration. But unfortunately every thing was left in the hands of General Roberts. He carried fire, sword, and pillage from one end of the country to the



other. It is not obvious why Yakub Khan was subjected to so much indignity without having been convicted of any offence. It is rumoured that some Russian despatches have been found at his house. But did that correspondence take place before or after the conclusion of the Gandamak treaty? Wali Muhammad, who is anxious to secure the throne, is really the cause of the ruin of Yakub Khan. Some persons say that Yakub Khan instigated the massacre of the Kabul embassy, in the hope that owing to the near approach of winter the British avenging army would not be able to proceed immediately to Kabul, and that he would receive aid from Russia in the meantime. But if he had instigated the massacre, he would not have repeatedly sent messages to the nearest British camp calling for assistance when the Residency was attacked, nor would he voluntarily have surrendered himself to General Roberts. The best proof of his innocence is to be found in the fact that when the Gandamak treaty was concluded, he told the Government that his people were in a state of excitement, and that the British envoy should not be sent to Kabul until he restored order. But in spite of this the Government immediately sent the mission without even a sufficient escort. It will be remembered that it was expressly stated in the proclamation, which was issued by the Indian Government, that if the innocence of Yakub Khan was proved, the Government would restore his authority at Kabul. In these circumstances it is difficult to realise why he has been dishonoured, his house searched, and all his property seized. General Roberts should have acted with great patience and moderation in dealing with the barbarous and unruly Afghans. But being anxious to secure the credit for the successful termination of the campaign as soon as possible, he acted with precipitate haste. The ill-treatment of Yakub Khan, especially his deportation from Kabul, lead his wife and his friends to stir up a general insurrection. It appears from recent telegrams that the rebels have been dispersed, but as they have carried Musa Khan with them, they



may again appear on the scene. Moreover, the King of Persia is going to Meshed with ten thousand troops. What is the object of his visit to Meshed with such a large army? Has he any designs against Herat? If the Government wishes to permanently occupy Afghanistan, it should immediately send fifty thousand more troops to that country, otherwise it should appoint an heir to the throne, and withdraw its troops from Kabul.

Circulation,  
155 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 29th December (received on the 3rd January) refers to the recent outbreak in Kabul, and remarks that the present situation seems to have been a source of great anxiety to the English public. The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury offered prayers on Christmas day for the safety of the British troops in Afghanistan. Some politicians in England find fault with Lord Lytton for the straits to which the army at Kabul has been reduced at present, but this only betrays their wickedness. It is easy enough for any one to brag and boast at his own house, but we are generally at our wit's end as soon as we meet an enemy. An army is exposed to many difficulties in an enemy's country. To say nothing of the Afghans, who are mere barbarians, even if Russia espouses their cause, we have nothing to fear from them. Sir Frederick Roberts is an able general, and we are convinced that with his disciplined troops he will soon disperse the Afghan rabble. The suppression of the present rebellion will convince the Afghans of our power, and when they are once convinced that all opposition on their part is quite useless, they will quietly submit to our rule.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd January states that the Maharaja Sindhia lately paid a visit to the Maharaja Holkar at Indore to inquire after his health. The *Bombay Review* and the *Bombay Gazette* have made strange remarks

Circulation,  
719 copies.



in regard to the visit. The *Bombay Gazette* says that the visit means that if there is the least disturbance at any time in Central Asia, the Maratha States and the Haidarabad State will rebel against the Government. This kind of distrust does not become our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. The Government is well acquainted with the loyalty of the natives, and does not believe such foolish writings of the Anglo-Indian press. If the mere interview of two feudatory chiefs of an empire leads to their rebellion, that empire must be considered as weak as thread. As long as the English Government conducts the administration with justice and impartiality and with a sole eye to the good of the people, no insurrection or disturbance will ever take place in the country. It will be remembered that when all the native chiefs of India were assembled at Delhi on the occasion of the late Imperial Assemblage, Lord Lytton allowed them to have free intercourse with each other. The result of this good policy was that the ill-feeling, which had long existed among some of them towards each other, was removed from their minds. Did the Government harbour such mean thoughts as those which occasionally find expression in the Anglo-Indian press, it would not have adopted the policy in question at Delhi. Sometimes our Anglo-Indian contemporaries apprehend danger from Maharaja Sindhia's troops. Sometimes they urge the annexation of Kashmir on the ground that the Maharaja could not render adequate relief to the people during the late famine. Sometimes they condemn the interviews of native chiefs. How their misconduct grieves the chiefs and the people to the heart may be better imagined than described. The native States are making progress every day and follow the British administration as a model. They consider their interests and those of the paramount power to be identical. Maharaja Sindhia offered the services of his troops for employment on the frontier, and expressed his willingness to take personally the command of his contingent. Just compare his loyalty with the false charges brought against him by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries.



The *Malwa Akhbār*, Indore, of the 2nd January, publishes an account of the installation of the Raja of Dewas to the throne by Sir Henry Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, which took place on the 26th December.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

It appears from the *Dabdaba Sikandri*, Rampur, of the 5th January, that the Sultan of Turkey has bestowed a Majidi medal of the second class upon the Nawab of Rampur, probably in recognition of his contribution of subscriptions for the relief of the Turks during the late Russo-Turkish war.

The bestowal of a Majidi medal upon the Nawab of Rampur by the Sultan of Turkey.

Circulation,  
365 copies.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār*, Meerut, of the 5th January, states that the charges brought against the tahsildar, the *girdawar* and the *peshkar* of Meerut, by the correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, are entirely unfounded (see page 997 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 27th December, 1879).

Circulation,  
413 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip*, Allahabad, for January, complains that only ignorant traders, such as cloth merchants, grain-dealers, &c., are generally appointed members of municipal committees, especially at Allahabad. Such men have neither the ability to understand administration questions, nor the courage to freely express their opinions. They simply say ditto to what the magistrate says. The writer then complains that the streets and lanes of the city are in a very bad state during the rainy weather. The writer will refer to the Magh Mela in the next number.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The same paper publishes an article in a facetious style, in which the writer refers to the presenting of *dalis* by native subordinates to European officers during Christmas, and considers the *dalis* a kind of bribe.

*Dalis* presented by natives to European officers.



The same paper states that freedom and happiness have vanished. In order to tide over their difficulties the natives should now practise frugality, and accustom themselves to hard work. If hitherto they worked five hours a day, they should work six hours in future, in order that they may be able to pay the new tax. It is part of the general revenues of the empire and will not be abolished. Unfortunately we are not allowed to profit by any trade or industry. A new Factory Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council. It will limit the working hours of the mill operatives in order that the Indian mill owners may not be able to compete with the Manchester mill owners. We should congratulate ourselves on the fact that land cannot be shipped and transported to England, otherwise we would actually starve.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Arya Mitra*, Benares, of the 2nd January, states that Pandit Daya Nand Saraswati was to deliver a speech at the Bengali Tola Preparatory School on the 20th December last, and a notice was circulated in Benares to that effect on the 19th. Accordingly many persons went to the school at the fixed time, but they were much grieved to hear that the Pandit was prohibited by the magistrate from delivering his speech. The city kotwal intimated to the Pandit by order of the magistrate that he should not deliver any speeches for the present. The magistrate's proceeding is unprecedented. We cannot conceive the cause of this prohibition. It is surprising that while Christian Missionaries abuse the Hindu and Musalman religions in public streets and thoroughfares, Pandit Daya Nand Saraswati was not allowed to address an educated and peaceful audience on religious questions in a house.

Circulation,  
408 copies.

The *Anjumani Punjab* of the 2nd January expresses much satisfaction at the appointment of Sardar Gur Dayal Singh as a probationer under the new civil service rules, and praises Dr. Leitner



for having given him such a good education that he has been considered worthy of admission to the civil service.

The *Dabir-i-Hind*, Allahabad, of the 3rd January, referring to the lecture delivered by Dr. Hunter at Edinburgh, remarks that the following is the substance of the lecture:—

Circulation,  
250 copies.

If, as has been alleged by some persons, the British Government had done no good to India, Dr. Hunter agreed that it should not continue to accept the responsibilities which its rule in India involved, because no Government had any right to rule over a people whom it did not benefit. The British rule has bestowed the following benefits upon the natives:—

- (1) Order has been introduced in the place of anarchy.
- (2) The government by law has been introduced in the place of the government by the sword.
- (3) The strong can not oppress the weak, as was the case formerly.
- (4) Thousands of square miles of jungle have been cleared and brought under cultivation, and fever-smitten swamps covered with healthy cities.
- (5) The native States, which were formerly constantly at war with each other, were now bound together by railway's and telegraphs.
- (6) British rule has encouraged commerce and the spread of education and civilisation among the natives.

The editor remarks that those persons who complain that India has reaped no benefits from British rule, are mistaken. The continuance of British rule is essential for the maintenance of peace among the different Indian races. The interests of the country demand that the Government should increase its responsibilities rather than diminish them. But it is to be regretted that, owing to the agitation of some interested natives, the Government has begun to relieve itself and throw the burden upon the natives. The retrenchment of



expenditure in the educational department leads to the abolition of schools, and this is calculated to discourage the spread of education. Natives are being entrusted with large powers in public offices, and the result is that nepotism prevails in every office, which is prejudicial to the claims of educated natives in general.

(1) The British Government has undoubtedly put a stop to the anarchy, which existed under the late *regime*, and introduced order, and for this we should be always thankful to it.

(2) True the government by law has taken the place of the government by the sword, but we are none the better for it. The Government has enacted good laws, but unfortunately the officers do not act in accordance with them. The police openly oppress the people. Daring thefts are committed every day. The person who loses his property does not even report the theft to the police, because the police inquiries only expose him to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, but never lead to the recovery of the lost property. Some talukdars commit murders, and instigate the Pásis, who live on their estates, to rob travellers and share the spoil with them. Some tahsildars abuse respectable persons in open court, and realise more than the assessed revenue from the zamindars. The people quietly bear all the tyranny and oppression of the officers. If any person foolishly complains of the oppression of any officer, he himself is convicted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to imprisonment. The jailors do not give the prisoners the fixed quantity of food, and beat them for small offences, in order to extort bribes from their relatives. The chief cause of the prevalence of these evils is that since the competition system has been introduced, the Europeans, who are admitted to the civil service, are generally not of high birth. They are ill-tempered and hard-hearted, and like persons of low birth. When one Hakím Aulad Ali asked the Hon'ble Mr.



Drummond, the late Commissioner of Agra, to recommend him to some officer for a post, the Hon'ble Mr. Drummond replied that some men, whom he had already admitted in the public service were not well treated by their European officers, which grieved him to the heart. Accordingly he took him into his private service and paid him Rs. 50 a month from his own pocket. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the European officers in these days do not strictly observe the law, but act as they please, and treat the people with severity. They are very zealous in increasing the revenues, and are, therefore, much liked by the Government. As they themselves do not belong to good families they have a sympathy with natives of low birth, and generally bestow appointments in the public service upon dishonest persons. They are invested with large discretionary powers, and interpret the law as they please. Appeals to higher officers against the subordinate officers are practically useless, because the former only uphold the decisions of the latter. Hence it is obvious that we do not practically obtain the advantages which the Government has provided for us. True, the late *regime* was a reign of terror, but it should be observed that one who is hanged or killed by the sword, suffers less pain than one who slowly succumbs to death through sickness or starvation. In order to put a stop to the oppression of officers, the Government should always take an officer to task when he commits an illegal act.

(3) Under the late *regime* the strong killed the weak by the sword, but this kind of death does not give pain more than one or two minutes. At present we are tortured by cruel officers with the sword, of the law which puts us to a lingering death.

(4) There is no doubt that thousands of miles of jungle have been cleared, but the only benefit we obtained from the clearing was that it provided labour for us. The removal of swamps has led to the decrease of sickness, but of what use is



this decrease when we cannot afford to buy food and die of hunger?

(5) The construction of railroads has encouraged friendly relations among native States, but it has deprived thousands of carriage drivers, *bhatiaras*, &c., of the means of earning a livelihood.

(6) The increase of commerce, which has taken place under British rule, has only enriched the Europeans. It has turned the Indian artizans and manufacturers into mere labourers. It would have been useful to the natives had the Europeans taught them the industrial arts.

Circulation,  
250 copies,

A correspondent\* of the same paper, writing from Azamgarh, complains that Munshi Chote Lal, the tahsildar of Azamgarh.

Lal, the tahsildar of Azamgarh, has recently given further proof of his religious prejudice against the Musalmans, which was calculated to lead to a riot. Before referring to the incident in question, the writer considers it necessary to premise that almost all the subordinate officers at Azamgarh, viz., the subordinate judge, the tahsildar, the two sarishtadars of the collector and magistrate, the peshkar of the joint magistrate, two inspectors of police, the city kotwal, the postmaster, the deputy inspector of post-offices, &c., are Hindus. They come from the same part of the country, and a great friendship exists among them. In order to hurt the feelings of the Musalmans they decided to hold the *Dhanushyagya* fair on the 4th day of the Muharram, and contributed subscriptions for the purpose. No such fair had ever been held at Azamgarh, especially during the Muharram. Girwar Singh, the city kotwal, who is as prejudiced a man as the tahsildar, reported to the magistrate that the Hindus would hold the fair on the 4th day of the Muhar-

\* The same man lately referred to the alleged misconduct of the tahsildar at the Ramlila fair (see page 971 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 13th December, 1879), and complained that owing to religious prejudice he had induced the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate to transfer Sayyid Anwar Ali, the city Kotwal, and Sayyid Muhammad Naki, head constable, from Azamgarh to another place.



ram, and that although no opposition was expected from the Musalmans, he deemed it advisable to bring the matter to his notice. He should have told the magistrate that the fair was calculated to touch the religious feeling of the Musalmans, and suggested that it should be held after the Muharram. The magistrate was on tour at the time, and wrote to the joint magistrate to see to this. The Hindus paraded their idol in the streets in the afternoon on the fixed day, and the procession was accompanied by the two Hindu inspectors of police, the kotwal, and the tahsildar. Although the Musalmans did not oppose the procession through fear of Government, they are much displeased with it. The magistrate has received an anonymous letter condemning the tahsildar for having held the fair during the Muharram, and threatening that he will be killed. The magistrate has sent the letter to the tahsildar for information, which is very surprising. Has this been done at the suggestion of the sarishtadar? The Musalmans have decided to memorialise the magistrate against the misconduct of the tahsildar. But as all the subordinate officers are Hindus, there is little hope that he will be able to become acquainted with the true state of things, and to redress the grievances of the Musalmans. The writer is afraid that in case of disappointment, the Musalmans may commit some illegal act.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 3rd January states :

The appointment of probationers under the native civil service rules.

We are glad to state that six cadets of good family have been admitted to the civil service this year. It is a matter

of great satisfaction that the civil service question, which engaged the attention of the Government for several years past, has been settled by Lord Lytton, and the first probationers appointed under the new rules. One of the six probationers is a Muhammadan. We hope that they will justify the selection of the Government. The writer then gives their names.

Circulation,  
279 copies.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Nairang Mazamin*, Muttra, of the 31st December, briefly notices the speech which Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, a member of the Indian Association, Calcutta, delivered at Muttra on the 23rd idem. The Association wishes to maintain permanently an agent at London, who should agitate Indian questions in England. It has accordingly decided to raise a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees to defray the expenses of the agent, and Babu Surendra Nath has been deputed to Northern India to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

The *Rahbari Hind* of the 6th January gives a brief substance of the speech which he delivered at Lahore on the 31st December.



LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

( 31 )

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ..	Urdu ..	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh, Jany. 2nd & 5th	1879-80.	1880.	650 copies.
2 <i>Akhbar-i-Ālam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kamta Prasad ...	3rd ...	5th & 8th respectively.	100 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Ām</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Mokand Ram ..	Decr. 31st ..	7th ...	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.).
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamānā</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Five times in a month.	Puran Chand ..	Jany. 1st & 6th	3rd & 8th respectively.	125 copies.
5 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din,	Decr. 30th ...	2nd ...	90 "
6 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Sheikh Alim-ulla ...	Jany. 3rd & 6th	5th & 8th respectively.	297 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.).
7 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i> ...	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	1st	4th	57 copies.
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto ...	Mosli Mian ..	" "	" "	30 "
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	3rd	7th	130 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mir Nusar Ali	2nd	5th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
11 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fateh Muhammad, Decr. 29th	29th	4th	100 copies.
12 <i>Arya Mitra</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto ..	Bebu Bhut Nath ...	Jany. 2nd	" "	600 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1879-80.	1880.	
13 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhdar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	Jany. 1st	Jany. 4th	90 copies.
14 <i>Berur Mit</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	Decr. 30th	" 2nd	105 "
15 <i>Berur Samdeh</i>	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	Jany. 5th	" 7th	250 "
16 <i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 2nd	" 6th	175 "
17 <i>Dabdarah Qaisri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 3rd	" 7th	183 "
18 <i>Dabdarah Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	" 5th	" "	365 "
19 <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Hussain.	" 3rd	" 3rd	250 "
20 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu.			Decr. 28th	" 5th	"
21 <i>Hindi Pradip</i>	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkishan Bhut	Jany. 1st	" 8th	130 "
22 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	D. Benjamin	Decr. 31st & 3rd January.	" 4th & 6th, respectively.	"
23 <i>Jalwah Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	Jany. 1st	" 3rd	105 "
24 <i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 5th	" 7th	250 "
25 <i>Kanah-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	" 2nd	" 3rd	351 "
26 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	Decr. 29th	" "	275 "
27 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Jany. 1st	" 5th	105 "
28 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Brij Lal	" "	" 7th	700 "
29 <i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 3rd	" 6th.	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.).

30 <i>Lauh-i-Mahfus</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	" 2nd	" "	90 copies.
31 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	" 5th	" 7th	400 "



30	Lauh-i-Mahfûs	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Hussain Khan.	...	2nd	...	"	"	90 copies.
31	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	5th	...	"	7th	400
32	Lytton Gazette	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulaqi Das	...	"	...	"	"	125
33	Mahad Akhbar	...	Indore	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Ganesh Raghonath,	...	"	2nd	"	"	175
34	Mahad Gazette	...	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	Decr.	29th	...	"	4th	100
35	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Jany.	1st	...	"	"	150
36	Mikir-i-Darakhsheh,	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	...	"	8th	300
37	Mitrah Bilas	...	Lahore	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Mokand Ram	...	"	5th	"	"	200
38	Muraqa-i-Tahrir	...	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Behari Lal	...	"	1st	"	6th	112
39	Nairang Mazdame	...	Muttra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Meva Ram	Decr.	31st	...	"	4th	165
40	Najmul Akhbar	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat,	Jany.	1st to 4th	...	"	4th to 7th	413
41	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	Decr.	30th	...	"	5th	150
42	Nar-i-Afshan	...	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	Jany.	1st	...	"	3rd	330
43	Nar-ul-Abad	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Roshan Lal	"	"	...	"	2nd	104 copies (in-cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.).
44	Nar-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	3rd	...	"	3rd	450 copies.
45	Nasrat-ul-Akhbar	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	"	1st	...	"	8th	150
46	Nasrat-ul-Taleem	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	"	"	...	"	"	50
47	Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	"	2nd to 8th	...	"	2nd to 8th	719 copies (in-cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).
48	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Hussain	"	1st	...	"	3rd	320 copies.
49	Panjab Punch	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fateh-ud-din	"	5th	...	"	8th	225
50	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	Decr.	29th	...	"	3rd	250
51	Punjab Sindhi	...	Umrkot	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Rohvant Gobind Sarker.	Jany.	5th	...	"	7th	150



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
12 <i>Prince of Wales</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganesh Lal	1879-80. Jan. 4th	1880, Jan. 7th	85 copies.
13 <i>Gazette</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 <i>Quair-ul-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	4th	5th	150
15 <i>Rahbar-ul-Hind</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	6th	7th	475
16 <i>Rahikhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	27th	2nd	64
17 <i>Sayid-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi, ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly,	Wasir Ali	1st	5th	45
18 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	6th	8th	250
19 <i>Bahar Hind</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	30th	3rd	200
20 <i>Tahsil-ul-Akbar</i>	Sitapur ...	Ditto	Monthly	Manni Lal	1st	5th	...
21 <i>Vrit Dhar</i>	Dhar ...	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	29th	3rd	155

ALLAHABAD,

The 13th January, 1880. }

PRIYA DKS, M. A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.